FIT3077 - Sprint 4
CL_Monday06pm_Team003

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Required Extension:

Implementing a NinjaDragon which performs the effect of the following:

- New Dragon Card 2: the token of this player *swaps position* with the token that is *closest* to its position (can be either backwards or forwards on the Volcano), but the player loses their turn (hence it will be the next player's turn). A token that is in a cave cannot be swapped with (even if it is the closest token - consider such token as having infinite distance). A token that is close to its cave after having almost gone around the Volcano may have to go around the Volcano again if it is swapped "past" its cave.

Ease of implementation:
Overall, the extension was not very difficult to implement. To implement this new dragon card, a new jPanel needed to be added to the dragonCardPool JPanel. The most difficult part was figuring out how to incorporate the ability for a dragonCard to perform a special action that is not constant like the actions of the existing dragonCard creatures. In this particular scenario, a new interface was created for these specialCreatures that perform special actions. These special creatures implement the required method in the interface. This allows for special creatures to be addressed separately from the other creatures.

However, although the extension was easy to implement, there is a presence of not so good oop practices. In this particular case, downcasting had to be used to get access to the special action of the NinjaDragon dragonCard. As a result, this is not in line with the LSP principle where the objects of the superclass should be replaceable of its subclasses without affecting the correctness of the program. In addition, the open/closed principle was violated by having to add the need to modify the existing code to account for "specialCreatures" which could be avoided.

What would the team do differently:
Incorporate polymorphism. Alter the creature class to have an abstract method "perform action" that each creature can implement. This will make things easier when calling the action of the dragon card because the action will be taken care of by the creature itself. In order to not have to repeat overlapping actions, the movement manager already has a method move which can be called pretty easily. This will also remove the need for identifying whether a dragon card is a good, bad or special which will make applying actions easier when flipping a dragon card. This would also make the code follow the open/closed principle as the existing code wouldn't have needed to be changed as adding another dragon card with its own action would be all that is required.

Self-Defined Extension:

The self-defined extension that we chose to go with is to add a card to the board called “Beaver Wizard” that is essentially a chance card each player can use only once per game. When the Beaver Wizard is played (clicked on), the player will move forwards a random amount of spots between 1 and 5. This extension addresses the human value of stimulation where players take on a daring choice that excites them as well as gives them a new and different feel to the game mechanics. It also gives them a chance to be creative with how the game is played and also a sense of curiosity to how the next play will turn out. This targets the self direction human value

In terms of implementing the extension, it was not all that difficult as our design structure was developed in a way to easily introduce new features to the board. In order to implement the Beaver Wizard card, a new JPanel class for the card needed to be created and added to the board which was a fairly simple process given our WindowPanel class handled all entities on the board. Furthermore, the choice to have a singleton class for Player Manager added simplicity in being able to universally access the player tokens. This meant that each action card, including Beaver Wizard, could control the token directly and affect changes on the board without the need for passing multiple references or creating complicated interactions between classes. This approach ensured that we maintained the integrity of our games architecture but also ensured that the addition of new action cards could be managed with minimal disruption to our codebase. This extension complimented our aspects of our modular design well. However, there were some minor challenges to implementation that we can improve on.

It seemed that our method for updating the players turn, turned out to be too convoluted (code smell: long method) and only addressed the player changing turns only when they lost, and therefore displaying a popup message that did not address the actions and theme of Beaver Wizard correctly. The ‘updateTurn’ method should have been a neutral and universal method that can be used holistically rather than targeting a specific use case. However, this was not a big issue as we disassembled the updateTurn method into its core use: to change the player's turn, and decomposed the rest of the functionality to newer and more refined methods that are to be used more specifically.